BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at.....7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at.....1 P M
" " N C R R " " .....11 A M
Western, " " " " .....11 A M
Augusta, " " " " .....11 A M
Fayetteville, " " " " .....9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at.....12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at.....11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at.....5 P M
Leesburg, " " at.....12 M
Roxboro', " " at.....12 M
Eastern closes daily at.....9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at.....9 A M
" " N C R R, at.....9 P M
Western, " " at.....9 P M
Augusta, " " at.....9 P M
Fayetteville, " at.....12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at.....2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at.....6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at.....9 A M
Leesburg, Wednesdays at.....1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at.....1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861 by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the Valley.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 15.—Sheridan has marched with two corps of his army to this side of the mountain through Thornton and Chester's Gap. Gen. Early followed and engaged a remaining corps, under Gen. Crooke, and drove it through Strasburg and across Cedar Creek.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 15.—Notwithstanding the positive Federal statement that the 6th and 9th corps crossed at Thornton's and Chester's Gaps, it is altogether probable that they did not pass through Thornton's, but North of that Gap.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—Northern papers of the 12th received. Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio have gone for the Republicans by large majorities.

Sheridan is at Fisher's Hill.

Governor General of Nova Scotia is on a visit to Grant.

Nothing later from Sherman.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—The fight has not been resumed to-day on the northside of James as expected. Officers from below report all quiet. There is no news at the War Department from any quarter.

WAR NEWS.

VIRGINIA.

[From the Dispatch of Friday.]

From below Richmond

At an early hour yesterday morning our cavalry pickets were driven by a heavy body of Federal cavalry, who crossed the Darbytown road about seven miles from Richmond, and made a demonstration upon our left flank. In order, it is supposed, to create a diversion, and at the same time, if possible, to carry our works, the enemy's infantry moved up in massed columns immediately in our front and charged on earthworks.—Their rapid progress was arrested by the thick abattis which had been felled to a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from our entrenchments. Here, while in these entanglements, they were opened upon by a portion of Major Gen. Field's division, comprising the lamented Gregg's old brigade. The fire was so galling that the enemy fell back in disorder; but again rallying, they endeavored to press through the obstructions, when they again met the terrible hail from the rifles of the revengeful and sure aimed Texans and others of our brave men, and shrinking in terror from the storm, they turned face backward and dragged off their mangled and howling squadrons to their earthen dens. The cavalry who attempted to flank us made but a feeble attack; and seeing the fate of the infantry, they did not press their way round, but left at quick time to the music of our field artillerists and whistling Minnie balls.

Our loss was very slight, as a whole; but another brave and good officer has fallen. Major Willis T. Jones, Gen. Field's chief of staff, was shot dead by a single ball. He was a native of Kentucky; an intelligent and noble man; a warm friend of the late Gen. Gregg; and on Sunday last acted as pall-bearer, in his funeral train. So soon they mingle kindred dust. What may be the effect of this repulse on the enemy we are unable to say. It may have been intended as a "feeler;" but, from every indication, there will soon be fought the great battle of the campaign, and our hills will tremble with the reverberations of artillery—the dogs of rampant war which guard Richmond, the Carthage of the South.

From the James River Fleet.

A few days ago a letter was captured, saying that our gunboats were very troublesome to the enemy on the South Side and about Dutch Gap, and asking Grant to set his torpedo men to work.

We have also information that the enemy are preparing an expedition from the neighborhood of Dutch Gap to make a board no attack on some of our gunboats. We are all ready.

CAMP NEAR NEW MARKET,
October 10, 1864.

This morning verifies the proverb of Germany, "That there is no October without its winter." A heavy frost warns the half-naked soldiers that it is time they were making some preparation for the coming cold weather. For two days a few flakes of snow and hail have been falling at intervals as premonitory warnings, yet not enough to cause any inconvenience.

Sheridan may justly be called the "Chief of Barn-burners," for no one, perhaps, in the world ever caused such destruction of grain and provender as he in his late retreat down the Valley. Scarcely a barn is left standing in the whole country from Strasburg to Staunton; in many instances, too, the dwelling-houses were burned. I passed one plantation on which not a house was left, the cattle lay dead in the field, and even the shocks of corn as they stood in the field were burned.

Not a corn-field is left anywhere in the vicinity of the road, and the fences are all burned.—The country begins to look quite desolate.

Most of the mills are burned, and the citizens begin to look very eagerly for some place to have their next supply of flour ground.

I heard of a gallant action of one of our men, which shows well the spirit of our army. Colonel Meigs, of Sheridan's staff, while on a scout near Harrisonburg, accompanied by two men, saw a "greyback" in the distance, who, in his eagerness to forage, had gone beyond our lines. They thought they would take him back to camp, but the rebel had not learned to obey the command of "blue-bellied" officers, and returned a salute which was rather unexpected. He killed Colonel Meigs and one of his men, but the other made his escape to tell the tale. Colonel Meigs is said to have been one of Sheridan's best staff officers. I am only sorry I cannot give the name of the "greyback" who so distinguished himself.

Several of the lower class of citizens migrated with the Yankees, together with most of the free negroes in the Valley. Good citizens rejoice at their departure.

I am very sorry to have to announce another disastrous affair in the Valley:

Yesterday, by some inexcusable oversight, our cavalry was moved twenty miles beyond the place where the whole force of the infantry was encamped.

The wagon camp of the cavalry, too, was near Edinburg, thirteen miles beyond our camp. Our cavalry met with the enemy both on the pike and on the back road.

They drove their cavalry back for some distance, until, somewhere in the vicinity of Woodstock, they met their infantry, who proving too hard for them, they were compelled to fall back. Their cavalry taking advantage of this, made a furious charge upon our column, which caused them to break and run.

This proved quite a disastrous affair to us; eleven guns of Breathed's battalion of horse artillery were lost. Johnson's company lost four guns, Thompson's three, and the Baltimore artillery four guns. Only three are now left—the guns of Shoemaker's battery—which had not quite gotten up, and were not in the fight.

I have not yet heard the amount of loss on yesterday. Several of the cavalry wagons and some horses were also taken, but it is now impossible to get a correct statement of numbers.

You may expect to hear from me again soon.

The universal opinion is, that there was a great want of discretion or of generalship which caused the affair of yesterday evening. Who is to blame is not yet known. A. T.

LATER

[From the Express of Saturday.]

From the Front

On Thursday night a monstrous cheering was heard at points of the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg supposed to have been caused by the reception of the Northern election returns in camp, or by one or more of Stanton's lying war bulletins announcing another brilliant victory in Georgia or elsewhere. It is more than probable, however, that the Yankee troops were cheering over the result of the election in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which took place on Tuesday last. Whether it was the Lincolnites or McClellanites who crowed so lustily is not known.

The same night the Yankees made a great noise as though troops were being moved from one point to another. Wagon trains were heard rumbling over the roads, as also artillery trains; and the cars were kept busy running backwards and forwards on the City Point and branch railroads. We suspect much of this commotion was merely for effect, unless, indeed, Grant was engaged in throwing troops back to the Southside. The fact is, he has no more men to take from his lines here, unless he weakens them to a dangerous degree.

Twenty-one deserters—foreigners and natives—came into our lines night before last, and were sent over to Richmond yesterday. They will soon be rejoicing beyond the Confederate limits, and for their own sakes we hope, where the Yankee recruiting officer will never trouble them again.

Several heavy reports were heard in the direction of Bermuda Hundreds about 11 o'clock a. m., yesterday, following each other in such quick succession as to create the impression that an explosion had occurred. They may have been, however, the discharges of heavy ordnance from the Yankee gunboats, or the blowing up of the mouth of the famous Dutch Gap canal.

Mr Wiley Wilkinson, an old and respected citizen of Sussex county, was shot and killed by a body of Yankee cavalry, a night or two since, at his residence near Littleton, adjacent to the Prince George line. Mr. Wilkinson was at the time engaged with a negro in boiling down some sorghum, and desiring to finish the lot before he ceased work, had extended his labors until after night. The Yankee cavalry coming suddenly to the spot, and probably thinking it was one of our picket posts, fired upon Mr. W. and his servant, instantly killing the former, and wounding the latter. After finding out their mistake, and viewing the work they had done, these valiant warriors did not even condescend to render assistance to the dead and wounded but pursued their route as if nothing had occurred.

Mr Wilkinson was a well known resident of Sussex, advanced in years, industrious in his calling, and generally esteemed.

We have nothing of interest, and no change to note in the position of affairs on our immediate lines. The enemy seems to be extending his works slowly Southward from Fort McRae.

The *Examiner* of Saturday says:

There was absolutely no news yesterday. Early in the morning a report was in circulation that Kautz was moving on our left flank; and late in the day it was said the enemy had renewed their attacks on our lines between the Darbytown and Charles City roads; but there was no truth in either statement. The enemy on the north side kept quiet during the day and so did we. There was no skirmishing and no picket firing.

The Battle of Thursday.

After their bloody repulse of Thursday the enemy had no stomach to repeat their experiments on our works. Their defeat was much more thorough and disastrous than many are aware of. They made five distinct and determined assaults, and each time being met by a most murderous fire of musketry at close range, were driven back in rout and confusion, leaving the ground thickly strewn with their dead.

Notwithstanding these facts we have no doubt Grant has already telegraphed to Washington that the affair was, on his part, nothing more than "a reconnoissance in force, when its object having been fully accomplished, our forces withdrew." We know it to have been no reconnoissance, but a determined effort to break through what was supposed by the enemy to be a weak part of our lines, and we take our success then as an omen of the result when the grand tug of of all shall come; when the Dutch Gap canal shall have been completed, and Grant, with combined army and navy, shall make his grand old "on to Richmond," with a view of affecting the Presidential election.

MY CHILD.

A light is from our household gone—
A voice we loved is stilled—
A place is vacant at our hearth,
Which never can be filled:
A tender heart that throbbed but now,
With tenderness, and love,
Has hushed its weary throbbings here,
To throb in bliss above!
Yes! to the home where angels dwell,
Her trusting soul has fled,
And yet we bend above her tomb,
With tears, and call her dead.
We call her dead—but, ah! we know
She dwells where living waters flow!

We miss thee from our home, dear one,
We miss thee from thy place—
Oh! life will be so dark without
The sunshine of thy face!
We wait for thee at eve's sweet hour,
When stars begin to burn—
We linger in our cottage porch,
To look for thy return!
But vainly for thy coming step,
We list through all the hours—
We only hear the wind's low voice,
That murmurs through the flowers,
And the dark river's silent hymn,
Sweeping along the woodlands dim.

The bird we loved is singing yet,
Above our cottage door—
We sigh to hear it singing now,
Since heard by thee no more!
The sunlight, and the trembling leaves,
The blue, o'er arching sky—
The music of the wandering winds
That float in whispers by—
All speak in tender tones to me,
Of all life's parted hours, and thee!

I do not see thee now, dear one—
I do not see thee now;
But even when the twilight breeze
Steals o'er my lifted brow,
I hear thy voice upon my ear,
In murmurs low and soft—
I hear thy words of tenderness
That I have heard so oft!
And on my wounded spirit falls
A blessing from above;
That whispers, though thy life is o'er
We have not lost thy love!
Ah no! thy heart, in death grown cold,
Still loves us with a love untold!

No need of fame's proud voice for thee,
No need of earthly fame—
Thou art enshrined in our fond hearts,
And that is all the same!
Ay! full of faith, and trust, and hope,
We tread life's troubled main,
And though we meet no more on earth,
In Heaven we meet again,
Where earthly ills and pangs are o'er,
And loved ones meet to part no more.

WANTED,

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE HYDRAULIC PRESS, from 3 to 800 tons capacity. A liberal price will be paid for one of suitable capacity. Address me at Petersburg, Va., Box 490, or Raleigh, N. C., care of W. R. RICHARDSON. WM. JOHNSON.
Oct 14 8t

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. S Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

☞How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $300; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,800 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
July 28-dtaw&w1m

Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Smithy, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro, N. C.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Coleraine, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6-dtf&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 22-tf W R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LEAD WANTED.

$1,50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES!

FANCY MADDER PRINTS
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached do
White Jaconet, Checked do
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats
Belt Ribbon, Kidd Gloves
Hoop Skirts, Corsets
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats
Ladies and Misses White & Bl'k Lisle Gloves
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do
Ladies White Hose
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do
Dressing and Fine Combs
Misses Round Combs
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.)
White and Black Flax Thread
Boot and Shoe Webbing
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes
Mason's Shoe Blacking
Mason's Best Washing Soap
Hat Bands and Binding
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars
Tooth and Hair Brushes
Stationary, Water Buckets
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco
Best Bladder Snuff
Black Pepper, Spice
Superior Brow Sugar
Best Rio Coffee
Soda, Salt
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILL AND MARKET SQUARE.
Raleigh, Oct 7-d1 w J KINSEY & WARE

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, decd, sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in any funds that can be used in settling the estate, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,
Oct 10-dtd* Executor.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the PROGRESS on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day.....$3 00
Two days.....6 00
Three days.....9 00
Four days.....12 00
Five days.....15 00
One week.....$18 00
Two weeks.....30 00
Three weeks.....54 00
One month.....72 00
Two months.....144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PLANTATION OF 1,196 ACRES
OF LAND
FOR SALE,

SITUATED TWELVE MILES FROM CONCORD depot, in Stanley county, adjoining Cabarrus county. As a grain country the reputation of this section is well known, not only for corn, but wheat, oats and tobacco, which makes the land very valuable. There is on the premises two small houses, &c. Nearly all the land is level. Apply to DR. W. R. MILLER,
Oct 6 d10t Raleigh, N. C.
Confederate copy.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. H. TOWLES'.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue: Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT BONDS. Bullion and Coin. Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT THE Progress office.

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF Cape Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.
A. TOMKINSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed cornerib, capacity, 2,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.
Aug 30-tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying this notice editorially, by sending me a marked copy, shall have the book sent to them free of postage.
Sept 30-tf

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Aug 9 RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of looking personally, or by letter, to see when their subscriptions expire, we shall henceforth make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

OUR CASH TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$12.00
" " Three months	6.00
" " One month	2.00
Weekly paper, three months	2.00
" " six months	4.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before [illegible] run out, and then they will [illegible] the paper.

The fact that general elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio have resulted in large majorities for the Lincoln party settles all doubt as to the result of the Presidential election, and renders it certain that we are to have four more years, from the fourth of March next, of the rule of Abraham Lincoln. Had there have been no war, had the Southern States not seceded on account of the election of Lincoln there would have been no chance for him a second term, and the Democrats and Conservatives of the North and South would no doubt have elected a man this year that would have been just and acceptable to all sections; but the accident of the war has placed the sword and purse in Lincoln's hands, and though he may be a knave and a fool, he yet has shrewdness enough to use them.

We have expressed the opinion and still adhere to it, that McClellan will not carry a State or get a single electoral vote. It is now in the North precisely as it was in this State in August last. The Lincoln War party are called the loyal party, while the peace men who support McClellan are denounced by the adherents of the Administration, the officers of the army and government and all outside and inside dependents and hangers-on, as tories and traitors. The peace party in the North is strong and powerful, and if left free to vote without intimidation, bribery and corruption, would no doubt have a majority, but sad experience has already taught this once free people of America that bayonets cannot be resisted at the ballot box.

Thus it will be seen the election of Lincoln is placed beyond all doubt, and we have to continue to fight for four years and a half more, or make peace with the Federal Government with Lincoln at its head. These are stern facts, and it is for our authorities, Confederate and State, and the people to determine as to what is best to be done. If the North betrays any signs of exhaustion we fail to discover it, but that the people of the South betray great indifference by the universal efforts being made to keep out of the service, is a fact that cannot be denied. We may fight on one or four years more, but we cannot see how our condition is to improve, for the North has no idea of giving up the contest. Several of the Southern Governors are to meet at Augusta to-day for consultation, and the Confederate Congress meets this day two weeks, and we most devoutly trust that powerful efforts will be made to negotiate for peace. We may fight on but the time will never come when we can negotiate a better peace than could be established now. Let an effort be made.

Georgia.

No light yet breaks from the Georgia front. Sherman says he whipped Hood at Allatoona and drove him from the road—his telegraphic communication was open from there to Nashville, Forrest had escaped from the trap set to catch him, &c. Sherman also says he has an abundance of supplies at Allatoona and Atlanta and that everything is working well.

On the other hand the Georgia papers assure us that Hood's plans are all working admirably, and that we shall soon hear of glorious results. The Macon *Confederate* of the 13th says:

"It is more than whispered that an assault in force is soon to be made by the Confederates upon the most important point in Georgia held by the enemy. Under the motives which have regulated our editorial conduct, in subordinating there columns wholly to the grand object of Southern Independence, we feel that we cannot safely descend to particulars, and give our readers the benefit of the particulars of the grand enterprise now maturing to rid the Empire States of the South from the foot of the oppressor. Events, on trust, will shortly tell the tale. In the meantime we say to every reader WATCH AND WAIT.

The above is encouraging, but not more so than the following from the Macon *Confederacy* of the same date:

"To the people who are so anxiously awaiting the results of recent movements in Georgia, and to the press, who are eager to divine the termination, we would say, wait, and wait patiently, for the end is nigh. At the helm is a man of young in command of an army, to yet the possessor of that genius which will stamp him as one of the heroes of the war. His recent movements on Sherman's flank and rear tells us that if beaten once, or even in a difficulty, he is not the man to overdish out, and least of all, on earth has influence of followers to make—on his Government to subordinate. With a manliness and courage unrivalled in the war, he has set to work, with the spirit of an accomplished strategist, to the grand task of driving Sherman from Atlanta.

Nor does the enemy ignore the results that will follow after most fabled movements forces as a disadvantage. The only way to counteract the advantage is to separate all the means of communication, and to fight on the flank and rear of the opposing force.

Sherman with 15 flank turned his rear guard, his communications destroyed, his supplies cut off, with only a [illegible] of hardly [illegible] by [illegible] and his [illegible] with the exception of the troops that were empty.

Every movement of our armies tells us hope for greater triumphs in the future than have ever yet culminated our arms. Then, notwithstanding the present is a great crisis, the fact that we are or are not acquainted with the movements will not affect the result. The Government has wisely seen fit to prohibit the publication of anything whatever by which the enemy can gain a knowledge of the situation of Hood's or Sherman's armies, and both no patriot who would disregard so reasonable and necessary a precaution.

In the meantime let no one despond. As soon as the situation will warrant it, the fullest details will be given, and all will land a policy so eminently conducive to the interest of the country. This has not been done because we are not succeeding, but because we allow our joy to betray us.

The Yankees seem to be tearing down and building up in Atlanta. The Augusta *Register* of the 16th says:

A lady who came out of Atlanta on Tuesday says the whole of the buildings on Whitehall and Peachtree streets have been burned by the Vandals. A gentleman who also left Atlanta about the same time, brings the same intelligence.

A brigade of Yankees were at Flat Shoals a Sunday ago, running the mill at that place. Two nights since heavy firing was heard in that direction. The supposition is they had been attacked.

Death of Hon. John R. Donnell.

Another of the old school has been gathered to his fathers. Hon. John R. Donnell, of Newbern, died in this city on Saturday morning, where he had been residing since the fall of the former place. Judge Donnell was the cotemporary of Macon, Stanly, Gaston and others of the old school, of whom alas! there are but few remaining. He was never much of a politician, because his tastes and inclinations never ran in that channel, but for a number of years at the bar and upon the bench he was accounted one of the brightest ornaments of the Judiciary of the State.

For several years previous to the fall of Newbern we were in a situation to see and hear a good deal of the daily walk and conversation of Judge Donnell, and his pure life and exalted virtues were shining examples for those among whom he moved. He had a friendly greeting and kind word for all and was universally revered and beloved.

The last time we saw him, but a few days ago, he exhibited great anxiety and concern about the condition of the country, and expressed his astonishment that there was not to be found in the whole length and breadth of the land a statesman equal to the emergency—a man who would raise his voice to stay the crimson stream and restore peace and order to this distracted people. Added to bodily disease he seemed to be suffering great mental anguish, and we felt then that he was sinking fast and feared that we might never see him again. He is gone but his virtues will long live in the memory of those who were so fortunate as to have enjoyed an intimacy with him.

The death of Judge Donnell is a sad blow to the remaining members of his family, exiled as they are from home and property, but we trust that the God of the fatherless will succor and protect them.

We suppose some one capable of doing justice to the memory of the deceased will furnish a suitable tribute to his memory.

The Meeting of Governors.

Relative to the meeting of the Governors of the States this side the Mississippi, to assemble at Augusta to-day, Governor Vance's newspaper says:

Intimations having been given out by the press, that a Convention of the Governors of the several States would assemble soon at Augusta, Ga., we need not longer preserve silence on the subject, though we doubt the policy of its publicity, for the reason that the enemy is so ready to misconstrue every thing which occurs among us. We have known of the proposed meeting for several weeks.

Gov. Vance left this city on yesterday to attend the meeting at Augusta on Monday next. It is simply a meeting for consultation among the Governors of the States this side of the Mississippi. It is not a peace meeting in any other sense than that those who attend it are at peace, desire peace with all, and especially with our Northern enemy, and will do all they can within the scope of their powers to promote peace. We presume that they will meet without a programme and without any specified object, except to consult upon the general interests of each State and of the Confederacy. We trust the meeting will result in good to the cause.

Answer.—We propound a few questions which we hope the wealthy men of Raleigh and vicinity will answer:

Where are the poor to get wood for the winter which is about setting in?

Whose duty is it to see that the poor are fed?

Ought the wives and children of soldiers to go half-clad during the winter while the half-clad soldier is in his comfortless bivouac or fighting for our homes?

Yellow Fever in Charleston.—A letter to the Editor of this paper dated Charleston, Oct. 13th, says:

"The yellow fever is raging quite severely in this city, but the cool weather will soon check its progress, though a great many have fallen victims to it."

Sensational.—A Macon paper says:

We have just seen a gentleman who left Atlanta on the 7th. He says that the Yankees have nothing but hard tack to eat, that the whole of their army except one corps have left the city, and that they are very uneasy in reference to their situation. No trains were arriving. He says the tales of large quantities of supplies having been accumulated by the enemy are without foundation. He is of the opinion that the city was burned on the night of the 7th, as the light from a large fire in that direction was seen from Jonesboro.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The following summary of late Northern news is made from the *Herald* of the 11th:

The Fighting Around Richmond.

The official dispatches from below Richmond are not of much interest—not enough to give in full. Butler telegraphs on the 9th that "no more troops have been sent from Lee. The movement was made under his eye." On the 10th Grant telegraphs as follows:

City Point, Va.,
Oct. 10—4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our lines, on Friday the 7th instant, does not exceed three hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

The enemy's loss is estimated by General Butler at one thousand.

Since Friday there has been no fighting whatever.

U. S. Grant,
Lieutenant-General.

A letter writer, writing on the 9th, from the Fifth army corps, says:

This morning the division of General Wilcox, holding the centre of our line, made an advance, with the intention of advancing our position and reconnoitering that of the enemy. The force making the reconnoissance consisted of the division of General Wilcox, composed of the brigades of Hartsuff and that lately commanded by Colonel Steer. An advance was made of over a mile and a half, under slight skirmishing, when the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, commanded by Col. McLaughlin, was fired upon by the enemy.—Some fifteen men were lost. The reconnoitering party was accompanied by Captain Twitchell, with his battery, of the 4th Massachusetts, but no opportunity was afforded for using the pieces, so well known for their destructive powers to the enemy. The deduction from the recent reconnoissance is, that the enemy are not in force this side of Petersburg or the Appomattox, and that any effort on our part will force them to a new line upon the latter mentioned river. This is the amount of the information which I gather this morning.

Latest from the Valley—Sheridan's Report of his Destruction of private Property—Report of the fight with Rosser.

The dispatches from General Sheridan to Stanton we give in full as a specimen of the warfare he is boasting of carrying on and the lying he can do officially. This is the first:

Woodstock, Virginia,
October 7—9 P. M.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant:

I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater and Harrisonburg yesterday morning.

The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed.

In moving back to this point, the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been rendered untenable for a Rebel army.

I have destroyed over two thousand barns, filled with wheat and hay and farming implements; over seventy mills, filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over four hundred head of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than three thousand sheep.

This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main Valley.

A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make.

Lieutenant John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

Since I came into the Valley from Harper's Ferry, every train, every small party, and every straggler, has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have been hitherto in the Valley.

The people here are getting sick of the war. Heretofore they have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance.

I have not been followed by the enemy to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard to-day.

A party of one hundred of the 8th Ohio cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge over the North Shenandoah, near Mount Jackson, was attacked by McNeil with seventeen men while they were asleep, and the whole dispersed or captured. I think they will all turn up. I learn that fifty-six of them had reached Winchester. McNeil was mortally wounded and fell into our hands. This was fortunate, as he was the most daring and dangerous of all the bushwhackers in this section of the country.

P. H. Sheridan, Major-General.

His second dispatch:

Strasburg, Virginia,
October 9—Midnight.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, City Point:

In coming back to this point, I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only all the rebel cavalry of the Valley, commanded by Rosser, and directed Torbert to attack at daylight this morning and finish this Saviour of the Valley.

The attack was handsomely made. Custer, commanding the Third cavalry division, charged on the back road, and Merritt, commanding the First cavalry division, on the Strasburg pike.—Merritt captured five pieces of artillery; Custer captured six pieces of artillery, with caissons, battery forge, &c.

The two divisions captured forty-seven wagons, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the headquarter wagons of Rosser, Lomax, Wickham and Colonel Pollard. The number of prisoners will be about three hundred and thirty.

The enemy, after being charged by our gallant cavalry, were broken, and ran. They were followed by our men on the jump twenty-six miles, through Mount Jackson and across the north fork of the Shenandoah. I deemed it best to make this delay of one day here and settle this new cavalry general.

The eleven pieces of artillery captured to-day make thirty-six pieces captured in the Shenandoah Valley since the 19th of September. Some of the artillery was new and never had been fired. The pieces were marked "Trodegar Works."

P. H. Sheridan,
Major-General.

A telegram from Harper's Ferry, dated the 10th, says:

General Sheridan's army has fallen back to Strasburg, and it is now occupying entrenched positions at that point. A portion of the cavalry corps, however, is at Front Royal, holding the Luray Valley.

Communication between Alexandria and Strasburg is not yet effected by railroad; but trains are expected to run through in a few days. The late cold weather has caused considerable suffering in the army, as it came so unexpectedly but few were prepared for it. The snow fell to the depth of three inches at Cumberland, Maryland, on Saturday, the 8th inst.

The Latest from Sherman—He is heard From.

The following dispatches give the first intelligence from Sherman which has been received in four days:

Nashville, Tennessee,
October 8—11:30 P. M.

Have not heard direct from Sherman; but General Corse, at Allatoona, informs me that Sherman is at Kenesaw, repairing the railroad between Atlanta and Allatoona. He has plenty of provisions in Atlanta, and so far as the main army is concerned, feels secure.

General Rousseau reports that Forrest has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee on flatboats, above and below Florence, on the 6th instant, while he (Rousseau) was detained by high water in Shoal creek and Elk river.

George H. Thomas, Major-General.

General Sherman's Dispatch.

Allatoona, October 9—8 P. M.

Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I reached the Kenesaw Mountain, October 6, just in time to witness at a distance the attack on Allatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome, General Corse with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some two hundred dead and more than one thousand wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about seven hundred in the aggregate. The enemy captured the small garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth and burned about seven miles of our railroad; but we have at Allatoona and Atlanta an abundance of provisions. Hood, observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wirt, and I am watching him in case he tries to get Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off than in camp.

W. T. Sherman, Major-General.

LATER.

Northern papers of the 12th give the following additional news:

The Elections—Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania gone for the Republicans.

The returns from Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania are not very full, but sufficient to indicate that those States have gone for the Lincoln party. The *Tribune* says:

Our returns from Ohio, as yet, include the soldiers vote in two or three hospitals only; but the home vote alone shows a large Union majority, which will of course be largely increased by the returns from the armies in the field. Even without this, the Union majority is large, and the gain of representatives in Congress decided. Messrs. Hayes and Eggleston (Union) succeeds Messrs. Long and Pendleton (Copper) in the two Cincinnatti districts, while Samuel Shellabarger (Union) has betaen S. S. Cox, (Copper) in the Columbus district by 1,000 majority on the home vote, which that of the army is certain largely to increase.

Pennsylvania has probably given us a small majority on the home vote, which that of the army will largely increase. The gains reported in our telegraphic dispatches are gains on the Governor vote of last year, when no soldiers voted save at their respective homes. Now they vote in camp and hospital, and, of course, are not furloughed to go home, so that there is generally a Union loss on the home vote as compared with the Governor last year; but all that will be regained in the army vote. We cannot doubt that this will carry the Union popular majority quite up to that of last year, insuring the gain of several representatives in Congress. Pennsylvania is safe enough for the November contest.

Indiana has surpassed all expectations. We barely hoped for Governor Morton's election, yet considered the chances decidedly against him, because of the inevitable loss of the soldiers' vote. But Governor Morton has very large gains on all the returns which have reached us, and is reported elected by twenty thousand majority.—Of course this is partly guesswork, but the estimate is justified by the returns. Two Union gains of representatives in Congress (probably Defrees in the Tenth, and Stilwell in the Eleventh district,) and there is a chance for another in the third. Of course, the few Union representatives in the present House, including Speaker Colfax, whose canvass has been most gallant and indefatigable, are re-elected, though we have have but partial returns. The other Union State officers have probably somewhat smaller majorities than Governor Morton, but they must all be elected.

The *Herald* has the following about the elections:

The Republicans have no doubt succeeded in getting majorities in each of those States, and have secured a political preponderance in the delegations thereof to the Thirty-ninth Congress. The three States combined will cast sixty votes in the Presidential Electoral College, viz: Pennsylvania, 26; Ohio, 21; Indiana, 13. The present delegation in Congress in each of the States named stand as follows:

		Dem.	*Repub.*
Pennsylvania,	Senate	1	1
	House	12	12
Ohio,	Senate	—	2
	House	14	5
Indiana,	Senate	1	1
	House	8	3

The *Tribune*, as usual, thinks that—

"The rebellion is doomed, the Union must triumph, slavery is to die, and Lincoln and Johnson's election next month assured. Let us 'rally round the flag,' and make their majority on the popular vote and in Congress overwhelming."

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—Tucker, Andrews & Co.—Extensive auction sale on Wednesday, 19th instant.

N. Karrer, Confectioner.—Has opened a new store just opposite the Post Office, where good things may be had in abundance.

Steam Engine and fixtures for sale—Enquire through Post Office, Box 264, Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. C. P. Pennington.—Gold spectacles lost.

The 1st class of the Home Guard of Wake left for Goldsboro on Saturday. Many of them have crops in the field ungathered and no one behind to gather them, and unless affairs in the Eastern part of the State become more threatening than they now are we hope they will not be kept out many days. Besides housing crops this is the season for sowing wheat, and it is important that farmers should be at home.

A number of Yankee prisoners and some Yankee deserters were brought up on the Weldon train on Saturday and turned over to the Provost Marshal.

A Raid.—The Charlotte *Times* of Friday says:

We learn that on Tuesday morning last, a raiding party, consisting of tories and deserters, about 60 in number, took Jones' Iron Works in Burk county, near Linwood Falls, 22 miles from Morganton, and captured some thirty men, employees of the Works. One man, a Mr Beck, escaped, and brought the news to Morganton. The party is supposed to be a portion of Kirk's command. The citizens and Home Guard of Morganton immediately started in pursuit, and we hope ere this have overtaken and captured them.

Fever in Wilmington and Newbern.—The Wilmington *Journal* of Saturday says:

We hear of one or two deaths by Yellow Fever since our last report, but only one new case—a negro.

Unless we have a change of wind to the South with warm damp weather, we apprehend no danger from the spread of the disease; but as we have no guarantee that such a change of wind may take place at any time, we see no reason for changing our advice to those who can conveniently get their families out of town, and that is, to get them out, without hurry and without panic, but simply as a matter of precaution.

The same paper says:

A letter received by a gentleman here, states that there had occurred in Newbern within 24 hours—that is to say—in one day and night, 119 deaths from Yellow Fever. This is fearful, and appears almost incredible; still the writer of the letter is a perfectly truthful gentleman and places full reliance in the information upon which his statement is based. This can hardly, we suppose, be taken as an average, or anything like it. Still the average is undoubtedly high.

The Yankee troops have been hurried off into the woods, or anywhere. Of course they have suffered.

The Defences Around Richmond.—The Yankees are much puzzled to know the strength of the defences around Richmond. The Washington Chronicle says: "A young man has just reached this city from Richmond, having left that city by night something less than a week since, to avoid military service. He says that many people in Richmond whisper that the South must succumb, while the majority feel secure. He reports that intrenchments, skillfully planned and well defended, extend several miles from the city, and this statement agrees with that of one of our returned prisoners—an officer—who said that he counted five lines of defences as he passed into the city by way of the Central railroad."

The thirty days furlough of the Georgia militia expired on the 12th, last Wednesday, at which time they were to be reorganized at Macon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.
BY
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
ON
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19th, at 10 O'CLOCK

A LARGE LOT OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE FROM the N. C. R. R., consisting of Trunks, Valises, and Boxes, with their contents.
2 Fine Milch Cows and Calves
60 Bushels Cotton Seed Meal
Powder
4-4 Domestic
No. 10 Whittemore Cotton Cards
A large Iron Pot and Copper Kettle
A Small lot of Crockery
4 Bags R. Tobacco.
Several articles still be added to above list by sale day.
Oct 17-2t.

FOR SALE

ONE STEAM ENGINE 12 HORSE POWER. BOILer 20 ft. long, 30 inch diameter, 20 ft. shafting 2¼ inch, 18 pulleys turnings. Two Grist Mills and fixtures. Blacksmith shop and tools; One Dwelling House, good garden, ½ acre lot with a good business that will yield three hundred per cent on the investment. Immediate possession given, with the business taught. Apply immediately to BOX 254, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 17-d1w.

NEW STORE.

N. KARRER HAS JUST OPENED A NEW CONfectionary and fruit Store on Fayetteville street, opposite the Post Office, where may be found a large assortment of cream and sugar candy, cakes, apples, cheese and sweet cider. Also a nice lot of imported segars, tobacco and matches.
Oct 17-d1w

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.
Oct 17-1f MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.
BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Mosquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $2 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12-1f